

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

JOHN HENRY ZUVER, Editor,
GABRIEL R. SUMMERS, Publisher.

the Paper that does things

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the facts completely.

AUGUST 25, 1916.

WHAT CHARLIE WANTS.

Presidential Candidate Mr. C. Hughes, in his anxiety
to say something real pointed, waxed bold to the point
of indiscretion at Tacoma. Speaking of the proposed
tariff commission, Mr. Hughes remarked:

"I want a tariff commission for the purpose
of carrying out the protective principle, not to
block it."

The idea of Col. Roosevelt, who claims to have
fathered the tariff commission plan, we have gathered,
is to have a tariff commission which would be com-
mitted to neither the protective nor the free trade prin-
ciple, with the sole and praiseworthy purpose of re-
moving the tariff question from politics for keeps. A
tariff committee "for the purpose of carrying out the
protective principles" would be a farce, of course, and
the public will see no more merit in a republican farce
than in a democratic farce. The tariff commission plan
is the favorite hobby-horse of the progressives, on
whom Mr. Hughes is counting so strongly, and it is
hardly to be expected that they will be highly elated
over Mr. Hughes' attempt to ham-string their mount at
the post. It may be necessary to gag Mr. Hughes yet.

G. O. P. LIARS AS WASTE.

Evidently, if we may take the Texas democrats se-
riously—and if anything on earth can be taken seriously,
it is a Texas Democrat—much of this noise that
has come from Texasway has been republican noise
telling us how Texas feels toward Pres't Wilson's Mex-
ican policy; noise that would have been against the ad-
ministration, no difference what the policy that it may
have pursued.

It is much the same as the big voice of the German-
American alliance, out for Mr. C. Hughes and against
Pres't Wilson on his German policy. It develops that
it is all because the German-American alliance is lorded
over by German-republicans, and like the Texas howl-
makers could not have been satisfied by a democratic
administration at any hazards. About the only votes that
the alliance can control for Mr. Hughes is its re-
publican votes. You can't always judge every big noise
that you hear until you dissect its source.

And so with Texas. We were expected to be satisfied
from the squeal of the republican howl down that way,
that the democratic party down that way had thrown
the president overboard, and that the vote of the state
would be solid republican this fall, with not a single
dissent. But the democratic state convention says
"No," and incidentally takes a crack at the campaign
buzz, who has been disseminating contrary doctrine;
also demanding that his occupation be made a peni-
tentiary offense,—but of course, it cannot be enacted
into law in time to catch Mr. Hughes, should he muster
up the courage to get that close to the Mexican border.
This from the Texas democratic platform, indorsing
the Wilson administration, is to the point:

"In order that those living in states remote
from Texas may know the real feelings of the
citizens of Texas, upon whose ears the tocsin
of war has sounded; upon whose ears the hoot
of a cavalry horse has fallen; in whose
ears the crack of the rifle and the shout of
the American soldier has rung in the con-
troversies with Mexico, we, the democrats of
Texas, are glad of an opportunity to openly
and unanimously endorse the Mexican policy
of Pres't Wilson, and we sincerely approve the
caution, the wisdom and the patriotism which
he has exercised in dealing with the trying
and troublesome conditions which have sorely
taxed his patience in the conduct of our inter-
national and domestic relations with Mexico."

Thus from Texas, where the brunt of the suffering
inevitable to the Mexican situation has been borne,
where women went mad and men saw red in a frenzy
of rage and hate, comes the first slither of the re-
turning light of truth and justice which shall flood
all America with its white rays. The border law of the
"square deal" regime supreme once more.

It is the return to reason. Messrs. Hughes & Co.
should follow.

WHO OWNS THE RAILROADS?

The railroad officials and the railroad employees have
got into a controversy as to who owns the railroads.
In a bulletin issued a few days ago, representatives
of the transportation lines emphasized the apparent fact
that the number of persons directly interested in the
railroad situation by their ownership of railroad stock
is greater than the number of trainmen in the four
great brotherhoods. The inference was that the public
insofar as it has a direct interest in the controversy
over hours and wages, is represented rather by the
railroads than by the brotherhoods.

The trainmen challenge this view. They insist that
the number of stockholders in all American railroads,
listed at \$21,287, by the interstate commerce commis-
sion in its last report, does not represent the actual sit-
uation. They point out that there are almost num-
berless duplications, because so many investors hold stocks

in many different lines. And not only is this true of in-
dividual owners, but it is true of railroads themselves.

The brotherhoods pick the Pennsylvania railroad as
an illustration. They show that it alone owns stock in
72 other railroads, and there has been listed 72 times
as a stockholder, that in fact, the Pennsylvania, direct-
ly and indirectly, owns a controlling interest in 133
roads, and a considerable interest in 254 transportation
companies.

Moreover, the men argue, the bulk of the stock of al-
most any railroad is owned by a few capitalists. The
hundreds of thousands of owners of whom so much is
made for publicity purposes—many of them being rail-
road employees—hold an average of but a few shares
each, giving them only a trivial interest in the road's
profits, a reasonable claim to dividends of but a few
dollars a year; whereas the 400,000 railroad men now
striving to win concessions from the railroads have
their whole livelihood involve.

Both sides are doubtless exaggerating, but the train-
men seem in this matter to have somewhat the better
of the argument. As between citizens interested in the
controversy through their employment and those inter-
ested in it through their investments, the neutral public
may decide in favor of the former.

But what neither side yet appears to recognize ade-
quately is that the paramount rights in the case are not
those of either faction, but of that neutral public itself,
which represents the nation as a whole. It is that third
party which guarantees the railroads' property rights
and the trainmen's labor rights, and which has power
to change either the ownership or the working con-
ditions when it chooses. And unless the two factions of
the railroad industry show more disposition to work in
harmony than they have shown lately, the neglected
third party will sooner or later be forced to step in it-
self and assume the ownership and control of the whole
business.

WOMEN GOOD MECHANICS.

Ever since mankind began to use machinery the tradi-
tion has been that men were required to run it, be-
cause women couldn't handle machinery. The women
were mentally or temperamentally unfitted for work
requiring mechanical skill. And now come a manufac-
turer of Dayton, O., named William Ohmer, testifying
that women can handle industrial machinery better
than men.

Mr. Ohmer has a munitions factory in which he
employs 4,000 women. He calls himself the "best hated
man in Dayton," because he has taken so many cooks
away from the women and so many stenographers
away from the men. He began a year ago substituting
women for men in many branches of work, and has
been astonished to find what they were capable of do-
ing. He pays them men's wages, and thus has been
able to get women of intelligence. And the fact that
large numbers of them "never before did a lick of
work in their lives" doesn't seem to prevent their beat-
ing experienced workmen at their own game.

A training school is maintained for novices. At first
the instruction was given by men; now it is given by
women. And new girls seem to pick up the necessary
mechanical knowledge and skill with surprising
rapidity. The newcomer usually learns her job in three
or four days, though it takes most men far longer. In
three weeks, says Mr. Ohmer, the average woman be-
comes as expert in the use of machinery as the man
who has been working at the job for three years. And
the women turn out more work, anywhere from two to
500 per cent more than the men used to. Moreover,
they appear to do it with less effort, because they relax,
and economize their energy. They are found to be es-
pecially capable as inspectors, and as assemblers of
delicate machinery.

It is much the same story that has been heard from
European countries where the scarcity of men has
forced women into industrial employment of all kinds.
But it is more impressive because it is an example
nearer home, under familiar conditions. Mr. Ohmer's
conclusions may call for somewhat wider tests and
more definite verification before they are generally ac-
cepted, but it is evident at least that women's me-
chanical capacity has been greatly underestimated. And
our feminists may be trusted to make the most of this
revelation.

HEAR THE POLITICO-PREPAREDISTS NOW.

Quite as was expected the party spellbinders and
press of the administration opposition are loudly call-
ing the attention of the public to the fact that the 61th
congress' appropriation bill will have smashed all
records.

Doubtful, however, if the "dear people" will be
thrown into the anticipated and hoped for panic by the
tidings.

Thinking folks, not of the plutocratic class, long ago
reached the conclusion that the national expenditures
cut but little ice in their personal affairs and doesn't
raise or lower the cost of bread and meat nor increase
or decrease the contents of the pay envelopes. Whether
the government expenses total a million or a billion,
the scramble of the individual for food and raiment
goes on just as strenuously as ever.

But there are certain things to be had because of
the appropriations of the present revenue bill which
the people want, and have wanted for a long time. The
shipping bill, a government nitrate plant, good roads,
rural credits, and a preparedness measure, costing
alone some \$440,000,000, are some of these. When
Uncle Sam's children see their stockings bulging with
all these good things they are more likely to want to
pat Santa Claus on the back for his generosity than to
swat him for his extravagance. Of course, somebody,
somewhere, may be squeezed a little in paying the bill,
but they are the fellows who generally and customarily
do the squeezing. The walls that are now going up
are more noisy than numerous.

The people should worry. The wall is that of the
party of those people affected more than otherwise by
the income tax, and who until recently were yelling
their heads off for "preparedness," the big item in the
bill. What they really wanted was a high tariff, but
they thought "preparedness" would make an easier
issue—and now they have it.

Speaking of carrying coal to Newcastle and corn to
Kansas, the new American ambassador to Turkey is
taking with him to Constantinople 100 pounds of Turkish
coffee. Is that British blockade preventing Turkey
from importing home-grown coffee?

The Pacific Mail company has resumed its trans-
Pacific service, and the Pacific ocean isn't going to be
turned into a Japanese pond after all.

Austria and Austria's aged ruler are in the same
state of feeble senility, and it's merely a question now
which of them will go first.

Oil Inspectors Turned \$91,000 Over to State

Candidate James P. Goodrich has
had a whole lot to say, among other
things, about the present oil and gas
inspection laws, and the large ex-
pense of conducting the department
under the provisions of this statute.

The law was enacted by the re-
publicans, the object being to raise
revenues for the state, and to pro-
tect the people as far as possible
against explosions and fires, and
against having inferior quality of oil
and gasoline marketed.

The law is especially important
since the consumption of gasoline
has grown so largely through its use
in the automobile industry, and also
in the larger use of gas engines in
manufacturing plants where they
have taken the place of the old
steam plants.

Reading the speeches of Candidate
Goodrich, one would be led to the
belief that the democrats were re-
sponsible for large extravagance in
the operation of the law, whereas
republicans had been exceedingly
economical. As a matter of fact, the
fees paid inspectors has never been
changed from those provided by the
republican legislation.

The chief difference is that under
democratic state government oils and
gasolines have been actually inspec-
ted at the tanks, inspectors taking
their own samples for the purpose
of inspection. They see the recepta-
cles in which the oil is contained.
When republicans would inspect—and
this is not denied being a fact as
everyone knows—the oilmen used
to draw their own samples and send
them by freight to wherever the in-
spector happened to be living.

The inspection made at long range
was seldom made, if made at all,
before a week or two after the oil
or gasoline had actually been sold.
For that service the republicans re-
ceived the same compensation in the
way of fees that are collected by
the democrats who actually do the
work. But what the people are also
interested in are the results ob-
tained in a financial way since this
is the point raised by Dr. Goodrich.

Under the republican administra-
tion, in 1906 for instance, there
were 29 inspectors. Much of the oil
handled in the state was never in-
spected at all. When the Standard
Oil Co., or other people handling oil,
chose to send a sample to the in-
spector at his place of residence,
they did so. When the inspector
travels he pays his own expenses
out of his fees. These 29 deputy in-
spector in 1906 inspected 385,582
barrels of oil and 243,778 barrels
of gasoline, collecting for and pay-
ing over to the state, after being
paid their fees, a net return of \$35,
285.90.

Under the present administration,
while John O. Behymer has acted as
supervisor of inspection during 1915
the department inspected at the
tanks 658,541 barrels of oil and 988,
040 barrels of gasoline. The total
fees collected and turned into the
state treasury, after deducting fees
of inspectors, amounted to \$91,712-
65, or just \$56,325.75 more than was
collected by the department under
the republicans.

Under Mr. Behymer enough depu-
ties are employed to actually inspect
the oil and protect the people
against just such abuses as the law
was always supposed to provide.
Whether there are 29 inspectors or
50 inspectors, the only difference is
that when the fees go to 50 inspectors
the work is thoroughly done. The
same amount of money would have
been paid to 29 inspectors if they
did the work, but for 29 in-
spector to do the work would be im-
possible. The tax payers are cer-
tainly not greatly peeved, as Can-
didate Goodrich would have you be-
lieve, because instead of \$35,000.00
turned into the treasury as the re-
publicans did, the democrats turned
in \$91,000.00.

This terrible discovery by Can-
didate Goodrich is just about as popu-
lar with the people in the final an-
alysis, when the facts are known, as
is his denunciation of the fact that
it cost 62 cents a day to house,
nurse, give medical attention, pro-
vide food, clothing, and all other
things for each inmate in the Cen-
tral hospital for the insane.

Is Not Extravagant.
If Mr. Goodrich were so unfor-
tunate as to have a member of his
own family, as a patient in this in-
stitution, would he think that 62
cents a day was an extravagant out-
lay for all things provided for the
comfort and maintenance and anti-
cipating cure of that dear friend or
relative? He is going to have a very
difficult time in appealing success-
fully to people who may have their
friends or relatives in one of these
public institutions of the state.

He also misunderstands the Hoos-
ier people if he imagines they will
sympathize with the sentiments ex-
pressed by himself and Watson and
New and Hemenway and Keating on
this subject.

WITH OTHER EDITORS
THAN OURS

THE ARMY AND NEWSPAPER.
(Army and Navy Journal, New
York.)
Sedgely Baker has adopted rules and
regulations concerning correspon-

dents in the field. Each correspon-
dent, in order to obtain permission
to go with the army must deposit
a certified check of \$1,000 to be
drawn against for expenses of travel
and maintenance. The newspaper to
which the correspondent is accredi-
ted must give a bond of \$200 for his
good conduct in the field, which, in
the event of infraction of any of the
rules, shall be forfeited to any
charity that the secretary of war
may name.

The correspondent must further
take an oath of loyalty of the usual
military form and agree to abide in
letter and spirit by all the regula-
tions laid down for his guidance. If
at any time the number of corres-
pondents becomes so large as to be
an incumbrance, the secretary of
war will refuse other passes until
such time as he deems expedient.
When other applicants who fulfill
the conditions will be received in
the order of their applications. Not
more than one correspondent will be
received from any one publica-
tion or syndicate of publication or
press association with the same field
army. Men who have been secur-
ed credentials with a view to
adventure rather than serious work
as correspondents will not be re-
ceived.

Their employers must show that
they have been working members
of their profession. In addition to
the requirements for home corres-
pondents, a foreign correspondent
must have served in other cam-
paigns, present credentials as to his
character from high officers of the
army to which he was attached, and
accompanying the letter from his
employers must present a letter from
his ambassador in Washington per-
sonally vouching for him. An of-
ficial photographer will accompany
each field army. His films and plates
will be sent promptly to Washing-
ton where prints will be issued at a
nominal cost to the press. No pro-
fessional photographers and mov-
ing picture men will be received.

HOW CHILDREN DIE.
(Ogden, Utah, Examiner.)
They have first hand information
at the headquarters of the fund for
starving children at 70 Fifth av.,
New York. A letter recently re-
ceived from Miss Sybil C. Eden, who
is active as one of the agents of the
fund in Serbia, tells eloquently why
the work of succoring children must
go on without ceasing till the end
of the war and long after the war
is over.

Miss Eden wrote of the mad
panic in which the entire Serbian
civilian population swept toward Mon-
tenegro at the first Bulgarian in-
sult, and their wild despair when
the ice-bound mountains barred
their way. Her description of what
followed gives a tragic picture of

THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

THE ONION.

The onion's an effective and a permeating fruit.
It's full of pep and energy from top to tip of root.
It tends with strict decorum to its personal affairs;
It puts up no pretenses and assumes no borrowed airs;
No matter where an onion greets your nose or meets your view,
You always know for sure that it's onion through and through.

It doesn't shine in social life, in poetry or art;
It's seldom named in hunches near a lovely maiden's heart;
It doesn't cause the soul to soar on fancy's gilded cloud,
No tempt the nightingale to sing forth sweetly loud;
Its juice is not embodied in the essence of Cologne
To make us think of love and youth when summer time has flown.

But still the onion holds its own in this too crowded sphere,
With honesty and industry, fidelity and cheer.
It stimulates the catnap and embellishes the steak
And aids some other things to taste as though they were awake;
And I shall throw no falsetto fits in honor of the rose
Because it seeks to blanchish me by flattering my nose.

NOT AGAIN.

I got out the other day.
Before the teams began their play,
And threw the ball around the lot.
While the sun was shining hot,
But now I'm stiff and very sore,
And swear I'll do it never more.

CLOCK NEEDED.
Mr. JONES, The junior senator
from Michigan (Mr. Townsend) is
necessarily absent on account of ill-
ness in his family. I will let this
announcement stand for the day.
Mr. THOMPSON, I wish to an-
nounce that the junior senator from
Louisiana (Mr. Broussard) is absent
on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT, Forty-
four senators have answered to the
roll call. There is not a quorum pres-
ent. The secretary will call the roll
of absentees.

The secretary called the names of
the absent senators, and Mr. Curtis
answered to his name when called.
Mr. Fletcher, Mr. James, and Mr.
Ashurst entered the chamber and
answered to their names.

The VICE PRESIDENT, Forty-
eight senators have answered to the
roll call. There is a quorum pres-
ent.

We found this on our desk. We
don't know if it is a joke or not but
we print it for what it's worth:

This association being strictly an
amateur association no player shall
receive any compensation whatso-
ever, monetary or otherwise for his
services as a player.

Things brings up the old question:
What is an amateur?

As a further complication we
heard a baseball manager refer to a
ball player as a "good amateur."

All amateur should be good ama-
teurs.

Shoes soon will cost \$10, it is said.

Change that line. Make it barefoot
man etc.

I. S. D.

E. J. M.

Subject to change without notice.

Trains leaving South Bend, Indiana.

East. West. North.

5:45 a. m. 5:55 a. m. 5:30 a. m.

6:00 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:00 a. m.

7:00 a. m. 7:10 a. m. 7:00 a. m.

8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m.

9:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m.

10:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m.

11:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m.

12:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m.

1:00 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:00 p. m.

2:00 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:00 p. m.

3:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m.

4:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m.

5:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.

7:00 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:00 p. m.

8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

9:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m.

11:00 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:00 p. m.

12:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:00 p. m.

1:00 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:00 p. m.

2:00 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:00 p. m.

3:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:00 p. m.

INDIA TEA

Its
works
testify

Within the shell beaten
trenches.
On the arduous march.
In the quiet hospital.
Below steel-covered decks when
the tired watch turns below.
It is Tea, Tea, Tea.

India Tea is a fit drink for fighting men

Every-Head-of-the-House

—in South Bend doubtless
knows that Electric Lights
have been for years steadily
dropping in price.

Every Head-of-the-House
doubtless knows that Elec-
tric Lights are the best
lights.

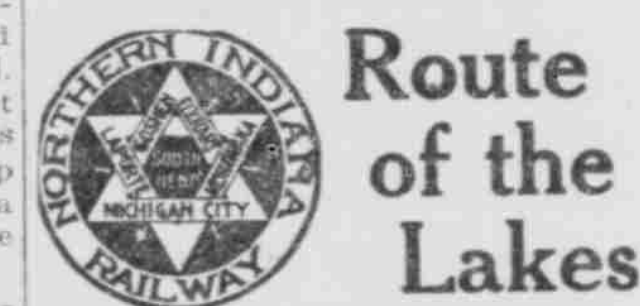
We wonder sometimes,
though, if every Head-of-
the-House knows that Elec-
tric Lights are the cheapest
lights, everything consid-
ered. Investigate.

I. & M.

Popular Excursion to

CEDAR POINT
SUNDAY \$2.00 ROUND
AUG. 27 TRIP
SPECIAL TRAIN via NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R.

Leaves South Bend at 6:30 a. m., Central Time. Tickets include a de-
lightful steamer ride across Sandusky Bay. Cedar Point, "Queen of
American Watering Places," is one of the world's greatest amusement re-
sorts; finest bathing beach in the world; miles of lagoons; famous board
walk; dancing; many other attractive features, insuring a splendid day's
outing. Seven hours at the point.



Chicago, So. Bend & North
Ind. Ry. Co. and South-
ern Michigan Ry. Co.

TIME TABLE.

Effective Sunday, June 8, 1916.
Subject to change without notice.

Trains leaving South Bend, Indiana.

East. West. North.

5:45 a. m. 5:55 a. m. 5:30 a. m.

6:00 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:00 a. m.

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